

SPRINGFIELD GLOBE-REPUBLIC

THE SPRINGFIELD GLOBE.
Volume V. Number 127.

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 17, 1885.

THE SPRINGFIELD REPUBLIC.
Volume XIII. Number 71.

OWEN BROTHERS

Indications.
WASHINGTON, April 17.—For Ohio Valley Tennessee: Slight rains and partly cloudy weather, variable winds, slightly colder in West portion, stationary temperature in East portions, higher barometer in West portion, falling, followed by rising barometer in East portion.

20 ROW 20

There they are, twenty kinds and twenty prices, all ready to be picked Saturday night. We refer to our new stocking case, not yet painted. Handy. You look, think, pick and pay. Any price, any style, any quality from a nickle to 50c, and you change at convenience.

Shirts. If you have not seen our last one your shirt education is incomplete. Just take a minute and see what improvements there are in shirt manufacture. Think of the best made garments you ever saw, and be surprised to find one better at an even dollar. They're here, branded "The Seal."

Another sort at half the money, half as good, 50c.
Stocks, not Wall street stocks or clothing stocks, but the regular old fashioned black silk stocks, for elderly gentlemen, black satin

Napoleons as well, we have them both at the foot of our neckwear stock.
Modern shaped flat and puff scarfs are shown in probably a thousand different colorings, 25c, 35c and 40c. Morning, noon, and evening shades are among them. Not all know where their best interests lay, some do.

Gloves for dress or work, fine castors with patent fasteners, dogkins, shoe truck driving, French kid in spring shades \$1, party shades the same, embroidered or plain backs, fabric gloves and others, all retailed at wholesale prices.

Collars and cuffs. Our combination of retailing branches handle the entire productions of the F. & W. manufacturing company, of Troy, N. Y. Every collar guaranteed 4 ply, and every price so much below. Bazed and waiting.

We have not the room for hats that our increasing trade really demands, but so far as we go the hat business is done as well, if no better. A half dollar on a \$2 hat there, means a half dollar off here. \$2 for \$1.50, \$2.50 for \$2, \$4 for \$3, and so on.

We do the umbrella business no better than thousands of others, only so far as price is concerned. Our superior advantages in quantity buying necessarily effects price of umbrellas the same as all other classes of goods we carry. From the good quality, Scotch Gingham (none better) at 75c through the medium grades, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, to the fine \$2, \$2.50 to the fine \$3, \$3.50, \$4 up to \$6. There's the same one profit saving to consumers, to be got here and only here.

Rubber coats will bear the same test as to price, and are far different in quality than nine-tenths of the coats you run across among little dealers. We trust none but those makers who have earned a reputation for reliable goods.

OWEN BROTHERS
Springfield's Only One Price Manufacturing
Retailers at Wholesale Prices, 25 and 27
West Main Street, Springfield, Ohio.

Price Fight.

New York, April 17.—The fight to a finish between Jim Felt, of St. Louis, and Denny Butler of Williamsburg, took place last night. London prize ring rules were adopted and the men agreed to fight for \$135. Felt, 5 feet 8 1/2 inches tall, weighed 160 pounds; Butler, 5 feet 10 1/2 inches, weighed 163 pounds.

At the first round Butler struck Felt's nose, bringing blood.

Second round: Butler nearly cut off Felt's ear with a blow, but Felt finally knocked Butler down. Butler's nose was bleeding, and he went down after hard hitting on both sides.

Fourth round: The men clinched and had a dog fall. From this round until the end Felt had everything his own way, and in the twenty-first round Butler gave up the fight.

Canadian News.

Quebec, April 17.—Advices from Pointe Des Monts state that a number of cannon, some measuring ten and others four feet in length, were washed up near the shore at Pointe Aux Anglais, by the late great storm. These cannon are supposed to be relics of the disaster to the English fleet which occurred nearly two hundred years ago, and from which Pointe Aux Anglais derived its name. The discoveries of fire arms, swords and bayonets have been made in the same locality, and efforts have been made from time to time to recover a large treasure supposed to have been lost there.

A Frantic Market.

Chicago, April 17.—11 a. m.—In the frantic rush to sell at the opening June wheat sold down to 86 1/2c, and May at 84 1/2c. There was a quick recovery to 87 1/2c for June, followed by fluctuations. Corn, 45 1/2c to 45 3/4c. June. Oats, 34 1/2c. Pork, \$11.82 1/2. Lard, \$7.02 1/2. June.

GLAD NEWS.

Even Death, the Great Destroyer, Cannot Down Grant.

It is the Opinion of His Physicians That He Will Recover.

Patti to Sail for England at Once.

Hon. Benjamin M. Platt, of Covington, Shoots Himself Dead.

Lumsden Makes a Point on Komaroff.

Hazen Reprimanded.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The court martial in the Hazen case has sentenced him to be reprimanded. The president of the court said, in giving effect to the sentence of the court martial: "It is to be observed that the more exalted the rank held by an officer of the army the greater is the responsibility resting upon him to afford, through his own subordination to his superior officers, an example for all others who may be of inferior rank in the service. To an officer of fine sensibilities, the mere fact of being brought to trial before a court-martial must be in itself mortification and punishment. The accused, whose high rank and long experience in the service should have inspired him with a full realization of that respect for constituted authority which is essential to military discipline, has been adjudged guilty of indulging in unwarranted and capricious criticism of his superior officer, the Secretary of War, thereby setting a pernicious example of subversive discipline, and interests of the service. Subordination is necessarily a duty, whatever the grade may be. Losing sight of this principle, the accused has brought upon himself the condemnation of his brother officers who examined the charges against him, and seriously impaired his own honorable record of recent conduct. It is to be hoped the lesson will not be forgotten. General Hazen will be released from arrest and assume the duties of his office."

General Grant Still Better.

New York, April 17.—8:30 a. m.—General Grant has had a very refreshing sleep. He says he has rested better than for many nights and feels strong enough to get up and dress for the day. He has taken his nourishment without pain, in swallowing, and has not since midnight been disturbed by coughing. Pulse and temperature unchanged.

New York, April 17.—General Grant's progress towards convalescence for the past two days has been truly phenomenal. His physicians now openly express their opinion that he will recover.

At midnight Dr. Shady went on duty. The doctor said he was prepared for any change, but did not anticipate any at present. Although it would be premature to say that the General was out of danger, he felt very hopeful of the future.

Sensor Chaffee, who went into the house at 7:30, desires it understood that he did not mean to say that the doctors did not know what was the matter with Grant, but that they might be mistaken in their diagnosis.

Peaceful Prospect.

LONDON, April 17.—Earl Dufferin, Viceroy of India, in a dispatch to the home Government, said that in his opinion, Pendjeh was not worth fighting for, as the Amer has had for a long time very little control over the tribes in its vicinity. It is now announced that the Cabinet has adopted the same view of the matter.

It appears that the above item originated in the Central News Agency. This was the agency referred to in Earl Granville's statement in the House of Lords, last night, in which he characterized the News as unauthorized and always giving inaccurate reports.

NEWS NOTES.

Hon. Benjamin M. Platt Found Dead.
CINCINNATI, April 17.—Benjamin M. Platt, aged 52 years, member of the law firm of Shell, Platt & Shell, was found dead in his office this morning. He shot himself through the head at his home in Covington, where he leaves a wife and six children. Two letters were left by him addressed to his wife, showing that the act was premeditated. Financial trouble is supposed to be the cause. He was a cousin of Donn Platt.

Stocks Firm in London.
LONDON, April 17.—Stocks are very firm. Consols advanced to 96 1/2; Russian securities to 87 1/2.

Osman Dignia to be Captured.
SCARF, April 17.—Three columns of British troops will advance from Suakin, Handoub and Ota respectively at daylight tomorrow and march toward Baret and endeavor to surround and capture Osman Dignia's soldiers there.

Things Are Working.
ST. PETERSBURG, April 17.—General Komaroff reports that the A'ghans have evacuated all the frontier posts and that the Russian outposts occupy their former positions.

Patti to Leave at Once for England.
CHICAGO, April 17.—Madame Patti will be unable to fill her New York and Boston engagements, owing to ill health. She will sail at once for England.

Gladstone.

LONDON, April 17.—Gladstone, in the House of Commons, stated that the Government had today received Sir Peter Lumsden's reply to the request for an independent report of the Pandjeh incident. In this it is stated that General Komaroff was aware, at as early a date as the 28th of March, of the understanding agreed upon, on March 17, between Russian and Afghan, and Russian troops were to remain as they were until some subsequent agreement on the Afghan frontier could be reached. The battle was fought, therefore, several days after General Komaroff knew of the agreement, but it appears he kept his knowledge to himself.

New Federal Appointments.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The following are appointments made by the President: Consuls General—Morgan, South Carolina, Melbourne; Jacob Mueller, Ohio, Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Germany. Consul—Charles W. Wagner, Missouri, Toronto; Thos. R. Welsh, Arkansas, Hamilton, Canada; Francis H. Wigfall, Maryland, Leeds, England; Charles Jones, Wisconsin, Prague, Austria; Richard Stockton, New Jersey, Rotterdam; Wm. Slade, Ohio, Brussels; J. Harvey Graham, Louisiana, Paso del Norte, Mexico; Wm. J. Black, Delaware, Kremsier, Germany. Francis Wharton, Pennsylvania, Examiner of Claims.

Hanged.

LICHTEN, N. J., April 17.—Thomas Samon was hanged at eleven o'clock, in this city, for the murder, in November, 1882, of Mrs. Jane Ford, John Ruddy and Ruddy's son, 13 months old.

Ohio Legislative Notes.

Bribery or attempted-bribery is now a subject of legislative investigation at Columbus. The House committee giving its attention to this specialty is composed of Messrs. Brunner, Thompson of Hamilton, Weldy, Kohler and Striker. These gentlemen were originally appointed to investigate and report on the resolutions providing for expelling Allen O. Myers and Judge Litter. Myers testified before the committee Thursday and was asked by a Democratic member if he had a memorandum-book containing the names of members and the price they had sold out for in the late contest for the United States senatorship, and that members were for that reason afraid of him. Myers replied that it was not—that he had no knowledge of the bribery of other members. He said that he knew of but one attempt at bribery, and that was an attempt to bribe himself. He then said that during the fight over the senatorship, Ben Robinson, of Cincinnati, had approached him (Myers) at the Grand hotel in Cincinnati and offered him \$500 to vote for George H. Pendleton for United States senator, and that on his refusing that offer, Mr. Robinson had offered him \$1,000 to vote for Pendleton. As to this charge by Myers, Robinson, on being interviewed Thursday night at Cincinnati said it was an unmitigated lie; that he had no talk of the kind with Myers at the Grand hotel or elsewhere. Robinson was sent for.

In the Senate, Thursday, that body by a strict party vote, except that Senator Crowell voted with the Republicans, refused to confirm Governor's Board's appointment of Rev. James Poindester as Trustee of the Ohio University at Athens. Senator Lewis was the only one who stated any reason for voting against the confirmation, and he said that his reason for doing so was that Mr. Poindester was too partisan.

The following bills were passed in the House, Thursday (16th): House bill by Mr. Byal—Authorizing the State Board of Agriculture to give security for the bonds to improve the new Fair grounds, issued under authority of a law passed last winter.

House bill by Mr. Mooney—Dividing the State into three inspection districts, and giving the State Inspector of shops and factories three assistants at a salary of \$1,000 each.

House bill by Mr. Litter—Authorizing Springfield to purchase a site for a new market-house passed the Senate and is a law.

The House Committee on Municipal Corporations agreed to recommend for passage Mr. Beatty's bill giving municipal councils authority to tax telephone, telephone and electric poles.

The House adjourned to 8 o'clock Friday morning and then adjourned until Tuesday.

Mr. Blaine will spend the summer in Augusta.

Wm. E. Dunham, ex-county treasurer, Mt. Vernon, O., assigned.

Hopes are now entertained of General Grant's ultimate recovery.

Arbor Day was celebrated throughout Pennsylvania Thursday.

The friends of ex-President Arthur are organizing to push him for Governor of New York.

The officers of the Pomeroy (O.) Coal Company struck because of failure to receive pay.

The Republican Mayor of Cincinnati, Amor Smith, Jr., was inaugurated on Thursday.

A severe cyclone passed over the State of Georgia, destroying timber, fences and houses. No lives reported lost.

The body found in the trunk at the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, has been fully identified as that of C. A. Preller.

The New York Senate passed the bill for a free park around Niagara Falls forever. It had previously passed the House.

Fourteen hundred employees of the Barbour Flax Spinning Company, Paterson, N. J., struck for an increase of ten per cent.

The Chicago opera festival was such a success that Mapleson was solicited to remain another week, but it could not be arranged.

The Harrison Wire Works of St. Louis, were ordered to satisfy \$150,000 claim, if the latter is not paid within ten days.

Friends of Conkling assert that no man can be elected Governor of New York who is not backed by Conkling, and that Eva is not.

E. T. Smith, of Blairsville, Ga., who made his eight-year-old son drink whisky until death resulted, has been indicted for murder.

Some people are born exceedingly lucky, as is shown in the case of a man from Hartford Conn., who about five years ago, with a few hundred dollars, went to Kansas City and bought a small strip of land which afterward proved to be a sand bed. He bought a horse and cart and hired some shovellers; to-day his fortune is over a quarter of a million dollars.

Many Kansas farmers are arranging to use hay and straw burners. The place of stoves for coal and wood.

All the great rivers of Russia are intersected by artificial canals, through which thousands of barges, heavily laden, make their way every navigation season.

The Snyder blackberry is said to hold its own as being the one ironclad, reliable sort which stands the trying winter of almost every climate.

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Stones may be made very useful by placing them around plants and trees as a mulch. Thus used under trees, especially evergreens, they are very valuable. One advantage over ordinary mulch in using stones is that weeds are not so likely to spring up among them.

P. T. Quinn says that after twenty-five years experience in raising poultry for market he has come to the conclusion that if he were about to plant an orchard and could get dwarf pears for nothing, while at the same time he had to pay \$500 a thousand for standards, he would not hesitate a moment in taking the latter.

Twenty years ago the average weight of beef cattle was 800 pounds; now it is 1,400 pounds. Fifty years ago the ordinary weight and value of work-horses was greater than at present.

Who will be the Renick of a new movement to bring the weight and value of the American work-horse up to the standard demanded?

All previous National expositions there has been a running effort made towards the stimulation of manufacturing interests. While agriculture and its kindred interests have been acknowledged, they have never been given that great importance that their connection with the material prosperity of the nation demands.

Quinces can be raised as readily as apples or pears. But the ground where they are growing needs to be kept from grass and weeds; and it is an excellent practice to spread ashes of any sort and lime around the trees, and dig such fertilizing material into the soil. Quinces sell as high as \$10 a barrel, and they have always been high.

A correspondent of the Atlanta Constitution says: "I note with surprise the heavy yields of corn made on Georgia lands under the gypsum-phospho tests last season. I belonged to the famous 'Hundred-Bushel Club' of New York, in which, under the most favorable conditions, with richest lands and best manure, only one member secured a yield of ninety-eight bushels of corn to the acre, the two highest being 118 and 119 bushels. That Georgia should, in a competition of sixteen farmers, reach 116, 106 and 103 bushels for the best three, and average 88 1/2 bushels for the entire sixteen contestants, is astonishing. No Northern man could get a new little of the fertility of your soil."

Truly the lot of the farmer in the South is not a happy one. It is commonly reported, and not denied, that they pay, on an average, not less than at the rate of 40 per cent. per annum for the credit they get at the country stores. Meat and provisions bought in August and September and paid for in October or November cost them at the rate of 40 to 60, and even 80 per cent. per annum. The usages of the trade are such that poor farmers cannot avoid this heavy interest. This bears very hard upon poor men especially. Rich men can borrow money in New York at 4 per cent., and in Europe at still lower rates. Clearly no one will wish to go South unless he has capital enough to enable him to avoid the extortions of the merchants.

It is not enough that at the table nobody should be glum and silent, and nobody should be gloomy and morose. It is quite enough that everybody should come to their place with suitable freshening of face, hands, hair and dress. The growing lad, with his hungry appetite, sometimes claims that mother is over fastidious when she insists on a nice toilet for the dinner table and is resolute that he will not be out-dressed by her. But he will thank her for her care in years to come. So, too, will his wife; for mother must never forget that it is she who must train her boy to be a good husband, considerate and thoughtful in little things. We ought to bring to the table some pleasant topic about which to talk. No occurrences in the neighborhood merely, although a kindly interest in our neighbors and sincere pleasure in their good fortune, is not gossip, nor reprehensible. In the daily journal or the weekly are found the history of current events the world over. Everybody reads the papers. The few, comparatively, make their fresh news the pivot on which to hang information, from which to start on investigations in the encyclopedias or tours across the map. Yesterday's sermon, next week's Sunday-school lesson, the latest invention, the most recent discovery, the booby and the rascal are reading aloud in the evening, should serve as beginnings for agreeable talk at the table. Do not enforce silence on the children. They should never interrupt their elders, but they should be encouraged to bear their part intelligently and moderately in the talk at the family meal.

—Christian Union.

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NATION'S CAPITAL.

Boards of Medical Examiners to be Reorganized by Appointment of Two Democratic Members.

Postmaster's Petitions Will Not be Shown to Outsiders—Officers to Inspect the Steamer Dolphin—Celebrating Emancipation Day.

SURGEON GENERAL WALES' CASE.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Counsel for Surgeon General Wales, yesterday presented in the Supreme Court of the United States an appeal from the decision of the Supreme Court of the District, discharging the writ of habeas corpus for which Dr. Wales petitioned to remove him from the custody of the court-martial. The appeal was docketed and the case fixed April 20 as the date upon which the case would be heard. The Wales court-martial will probably adjourn until the Supreme Court takes action on the appeal.

Commissioner of Pensions Black has determined to reorganize the boards of medical examiners at the various large cities throughout the country, and appoint two Democrats and one Republican to each board. Scarcely twenty minutes after the fire started the immense five-story building was completely gutted.

About a quarter past six several of the floors, carrying with them the large engraving presses, type metal and lithographing stones, fell with a deafening roar, followed by a noise that sounded like the report of a thousand muskets.

The front wall was seen to bulge and crumble, and the floor above it, where the fire originated, and also on the floor below in the engraving and lithographing establishment of G. H. Dunstan & Co., helped the spread of the fire and the firemen, while they worked with superhuman efforts, realized that they had all they could do to prevent the growth of the fire and keep it in the locality from which it started. Scarcely twenty minutes after the fire started the immense five-story building was completely gutted.

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BUFFALO EXPRESS BUILDING BURNED.

G. H. Dunstan & Co., Lithographers and Engravers; Matthews, Northrop & Co., Job Printers, and the Office of the Daily Express Destroyed—Narrow Escape of Mr. Matthews and Several of the Employees—Two Persons Seriously Burned—Other Fires.

BUFFALO, April 17.—About fifteen minutes to six o'clock last evening, fire was discovered in the composing room of the Express building, on Exchange Street, and in an incredibly short space of time the entire room was filled with smoke and flames, which speedily shot through the entrance connecting what is known as the old Express building and the new, and which lead into the editorial rooms. By the time the fire department arrived the second floors of the old and new buildings were a mass of flames, which belched out of the windows